

# The Bloomfield Record.

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BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the Township Committee was held on Monday night. All members were present. The following bills were approved and ordered paid:

M. J. Callahan, road repairs, \$24.67; H. J. Ashley, clay for roads, \$6; John Strang, trimming trees, \$34.50; Bloomfield Building Association, rent of Truck House, \$100; A. Baker & Son, supplies for Truck House, \$9.28; J. W. Baldwin & Bros., supplies for Poor House, \$197.43; Gustav A. Lauffer, medicine for poor account, \$15.00; S. A. Andrews, meat for Poor House, \$38.85; A. H. Olmsted, setting grades, \$46; special gutter grades, \$8; maps and survey account, \$68; M. J. Callahan, sidewalk construction, \$703.86; M. J. Callahan, special gutter construction, \$32.50.

Harvey M. Barrett and James C. Beach appeared before the Committee and spoke against the extension of Beach Street across the canal to Walnut Street. The desire was to have the Committee pass a resolution to that effect.

The Surveyors of Highways have been appointed, at the request of Thomas Oakes and F. H. Whitney, and will meet at the American House next Thursday morning, October 1st, at 10 o'clock. The Committee was asked to appear at this time and remonstrate against this petition.

Lawyer Barrett stated that in an interview with Mr. Oakes, the gentleman informed him that this petition for the extension of Beach Street was requested at the suggestion of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad Company, as they desire to locate the station across the canal at Walnut Street. They own considerable land and wish to use it. The Railroad Company intend to have but one station between Chestnut Hill and Spio if this plan is carried out.

Mr. Barrett stated that every property owner on Beach Street had been consulted, except Leonard Richards who is in Europe. Miss Mescham, J. M. Bancroft and all were opposed to the extension across the Morris Canal. This was a private neighborhood and no bridge was necessary.

Mr. Barrett then discussed the cost of this project. Under the law as it now stands assessments for benefits would be levied on abutting property owners, and if assessment for damages do not exceed the benefits then the town would have to make up the difference. A strip of land 50x150 feet through Gilbert's coal yard would be required and the damages would be great.

With respect to the other side of the canal, most of the land belongs to the Railroad Company and Thomas Oakes. The Commission can award small damages. The grade will be 10 feet high and the bridge 50 feet wide built of iron. The cost of opening the street and building a road, but including macadamizing, would be, said, cost \$4000. The bridge will cost the county about \$4000 more.

Mr. Barrett also stated that Mr. Oakes has a letter from Superintendent Moody of the Greenwood Lake Railroad in which he says that the station will be built across the canal at Walnut Street, and if this is the case there are enough approaches to this point already. He says the Company will not build a new station until the road is double tracked, and that will not be for several years.

The Overseers have the power but it was not right to subject the Township to such an expense. The people are burdened enough, and this matter of extension should be postponed for a few years.

Chairman Stout informed Mr. Barrett that his remarks would have earned consideration.

Mr. Beach made a few remarks stating that he was opposed to an extension of Beach Street, and that the proper place for the bridge was at Monroe Place. He had heard of no objections from the property owners on that street for a bridge across the canal at this point.

The regular order of business was taken up.

Mr. Fisher stated that Superintendent Oakes had been confined to his home during the week, caused by the carelessness of a workman who permitted a flag-stone to fall on his foot. He expects to be in charge of the work next week.

Mr. Lawrence received an application for a 50 foot stone walk on Myrtle Street, Watessing, which was granted.

The sidewalk on the north side of Bay Avenue, near Broad Street, will be repaired at an expense of \$25.

The sidewalk on West Belleville Avenue will be graded to prevent the water from flooding the Shibley property. Mr. Gilbert desired to have the street graded at the same time and offered an amendment to this effect, but there was no second and it was lost.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad Company to prevent the flow of mud on the Broad Street sidewalk.

The change made by the Sidewalk Committee of the sidewalk at the corner of Montgomery and Franklin Streets was approved by the Committee. Mr. Gilbert objecting.

A re-adjustment of the gutter on Franklin Street, corner of Fremont Street, was ordered by the Committee.

Mr. Fisher stated that the property owners on Baldwin Street would not consent to right of way to lay an iron pipe for the purpose of carrying the water to the brook. The Committee will cobbler the gutter across Broad Street to prevent the roadbed being washed out.

Mr. Foster called attention to the gutter across Franklin Street at Race Street.

The sidewalk at Library Hall will be re-laid by order of the Sidewalk Committee.

Mr. Gilbert requested an extension of the water main on Franklin street to the Belleville line.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the Company.

A communication was read from President Sheppard, of the Orange Water Company, desiring to know the number of hydrants in Bloomfield and whether to charge the hydrants in Glen Ridge to the Township account the same as last year, or not. A reply was ordered returned that only the hydrants located in the Township would be paid for.

The street Lighting Committee will have a report to present at the next meeting.

Mr. Haskell said it had been suggested that two policemen be furnished with bicycles to prevent scouring on Broad street. This matter was laid over.

The electric light poles where the fire alarm boxes are located will be painted red.

Council Halfpenny informed the Committee that they had a right to open a drain at Monroe Place and Spruce street. In regard to the Washington Avenue drain, Mr. Glander does not object to the Township officials or Health Board cleaning the ditch but he does object to private parties doing the work.

The high weeds along the sidewalks will be cut down by direction of the Road Committee.

## PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

Patrick Tynan, the man who has been arrested in Europe for alleged complicity in the recently discovered dynamite plot to blow up Queen Victoria and the czar, is supposed to be the same man who was known after the Phoenix park assassinations in Dublin as the mysterious "No. 1" of the Irish conspirators. Percy Patrick Joseph Tynan is his full name. He was born in the town of Wexford, Ireland, in 1842. His father was a blacksmith of limited means, but his mother, after she had been left a widow, contrived to send her son to the college of a religious order near Dublin with the intention of having him enter the priesthood. At the age of 16, how-



P. J. TYNAN.

ever, young Tynan left college and entered on a business career, in which he was fairly successful. He had become quite a thing, having entered Italian, French, German and Russian, and was a close student of history and literature. He finally married the daughter of a wealthy London tradesman and opened a stationery and book shop in Kingston, Ireland.

After the Phoenix park affairs and the confession of Carey, the informer, Tynan gave out that he was the "No. 1" referred to and fled to America, where he has lived ever since, supporting himself by working for various newspapers.

To Succeed Senator Irby.

General Joseph H. Earle, who is to succeed J. L. M. Irby as a representative of South Carolina in the United States senate, has been for more than a score of years one of the prominent Democratic leaders in his state. He is a free silver man, but is not identified with either faction of his state party.



GENERAL JOSEPH H. EARLE.

After giving up his sword he went back to Greenville and took a course at the university. Then he spent several years teaching school and studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 and has practiced his profession at odd times ever since. In 1873 he became active in politics and was elected to the state legislature, serving until 1880. In 1883 he was elected to the state senate, but before his term had expired he was elected attorney general of the state. In 1890 he made an unsuccessful canvass for governor against Benjamin R. Tillman. In 1894 General Earle was made circuit judge and still holds that office.

Maine's Governor Elected.

Llewellyn Powers, the Republican governor elect of Maine, is a wealthy lawyer and the owner of extensive timber lands. He was born in Pittsfield, Somerset county, Me. He was a student at Colby university, but left before graduating to go to Albany, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar.



LLEWELLYN POWERS.

Soon after this he returned to Maine and began the practice of his profession in Houlton, of which town he has ever since been a citizen, with the exception of a few years spent in Boston and Brookline, Mass. Besides filling several minor offices he has served several terms in the state legislature, was once speaker of the house and has served one term as a congressman.

The punishment suffered by the wise who refuse to take part in the government is to live under the government of bad men—Plato.

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## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Anomalies of Politics—Better Flats at Smaller Rents—Yiddish Drama on the Bowery.

The anomalies of politics this year were well illustrated a few nights ago at a social gathering in this city. Among others present were five friends, who for purposes of identification may be called A, B, C, D and E. All are strong political partisans, noted for the fervor if not logic with which they are wont to support their views on national topics. The first two are Republicans, and E is a Prohibitionist, while the others are Democrats. The five happened to find themselves together in a corner of the room, and the conversation opened with the following observation from A:

"Well, C, for the first time in many years you and I can agree on politics. Although I have never in my life voted anything but the Republican ticket, I intend to support Bryan and Sewall this year."

"Those are my sentiments, too," chimped in B, the other Republican, while C and D looked on at each other, and E only smiled knowingly.

"Why do you purpose supporting Bryan?" asked D.

"Why?" responded B. "Why? Because if he should be beaten, it means worse than slavery for us as an indefinite period. Of course you agree with me on that proposition."

Politics Was Then Tabooed.

"Of course I do not," ejaculated C and D in one breath. "Why, I am of the opinion that if Bryan is elected the country will go to the dogs and we will be reduced to the condition of the peons in Mexico. If we can put McKinley in, we shall have a little bit of prosperity. That is the true condition which ought to appeal to every sensible man in the country. Your ticket and platform happen to be right for once since the war, and that is the very time that you go back on it."

"That is just the way with a Democrat," observed D.

"I am not a Democrat."

"You are."

"I am not. You are the Democrat. You are going to vote the Democratic ticket. I am going to vote Republican."

"That doesn't make you a Republican."

"I wouldn't be one."

"Because you can't."

Matters had reached the danger point, and at the suggestion of one of the group in the discussion was agreed to leave the matter to the Prohibitionist, who up to that time had not had a word to say. When that gentleman was appealed to, he stroked his chin thoughtfully and observed:

"My decision is that you are all—all excited."

The immediate collapse of the other four followed, and politics is now a tabooed subject with those five friends.

Improvements in Flats.

No one who hires flats and has made any changes of residence within the last few years can fail to have noticed the improvement in the fitting up of these indispensable adjuncts to life in New York city. Most of the new flat buildings in which apartments of six rooms and bath may be had at monthly rentals varying from \$30 to \$40 are now provided with the conveniences which in 1890 and even a year or two later were confined to the places which brought at least twice as much. This change was not due to the desire of philanthropic landlords to increase the comfort of their tenants. The improvement was really wrought by the removal from the city of many persons who do business here and who very sensibly cannot afford to live in the city.

It is not unusual to hear the old time rounders deplore the changes in the Bowery. While the old conditions were not so comfortable as the new, they were to the average sedate citizen, it cannot be denied that they lent a weird picturesqueness to that quarter of the city. But that fact has not served to stay the march of progress and stop the elimination of all essentially "bum" districts. Each year the Bowery becomes less Boweryish, and the end is not yet.

One of the most marked changes is shown by the fact that there survives now on that historic thoroughfare only one place of amusement which is devoted to the performance of plays in English, and in addition to being the only theater of the kind on the Bowery, it is the solitary representative of English special theaters devoted to regular dramatic performances below Thirtieth street. Three theaters below Canal street are devoted to performances in Yiddish, and two farther up the street are variety houses.

The Bowery Drama—Only.

The old Bowery, possibly more closely connected with the history of the American stage than any existing theater, is now given over to performances in Yiddish. All sorts of pieces are given, and the entertainers include Biblical plays, along with Shakespeare, in Yiddish, and local farces of life on the lower east side, often satirizing current events and written by the dramatists of the region in the language of the spectators.

JOSEPH RUSSELL.

## THE SPORTING WORLD.

Probably the best appointed and most elegant billiard room on earth is in what is called the "Billiard palace," at Jalpur, India. The billiard room is 68 feet long by 23 feet broad. Its roof is exquisitely painted in dead colors, the design being purely oriental and executed by Jalpur painters. It rests on three arches and pillars of beautiful marble chiseled and polished. The room contains two billiard tables, marking boards, cue stands, cabinets, etc., of solid mahogany. All round the room are tastefully arranged the most luxurious divans and others with such grain damask. The walls, which are prettily painted, are hung with magnificent colored engravings in gold frames, representing scenes, hunting and other sporting scenes. Two very fine gilt billiard chandeliers are suspended over the billiard tables, while on the walls are 12 very handsome gilt brackets. There are 12 doors, double, the inner being glass, the outer of fine wire netting to prevent the ingress of flies while the breeze has full play, to this room. Over each door are handsome gold cornices chiseled and worked, from which hang the richest of silk curtains, maize and olive apple pattern, with deep gold fringes and tassels. The floor is spread with the thickest and finest Brussels carpet of a pattern to match with the curtains and the painting of the walls—Exchange.

An Odd Hunting Episode.

Harry Thurman of Germantown, Pa., had a curious experience while gunning near Zionville. He started a nice covey of quail and had bagged a few, when a German farmer came across the fields and in a loud voice began hurling German words at Harry until he became quite frightened and started to leave the field and the secured covey of quail. The farmer still continued to talk German to him, and Harry, not understanding that language, supposed he was being driven off the land and answered: "Yes, I am going. Can't you see I am walking as fast as I can?" But the farmer followed him to the fence, keeping up the jargon, and after Harry climbed the rails he returned some words in English which we will not repeat here. At this juncture a friend of his came up who understood the German, and he soon had a laughing fit that took some time to stop. When he recovered, he informed the surprised Thurman that the farmer was only trying to tell him where there was a larger covey of quail and had invited him to dinner—Sporting Life.

About Ben Brush.

Ben Brush has been thrown out of training to enjoy a well earned rest until work begins for next year. The colt has a slight trouble about the ankle joints, but the greater part of the soreness which was so manifest when he last appeared in public was in the muscles. In order to get him ready for his southern tour and to the Kentucky cup, Harry Campbell was obliged to hurry him in his preparation, and it is more than doubtful if the colt has been at his best all the year. On May 6 Ben Brush won the Kentucky Derby, one mile and a quarter at Louisville, and on May 6 the Schulte stakes, at one mile, after a dead heat with Lady Jane. May 9 he was second to Prince Lief in the National Derby, one mile and a half, at St. Louis. These races were all run on tracks much better than those of the metropolitan district, and the wonder is that he escaped with nothing more than soreness. His most formidable competitor in his western races, Prince Lief, is probably permanently on the shelf—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Objects to Temple Cup Games.

The baseball magnate J. Earl Wagner, is vehement and emphatic in his objection to the Temple cup. He says: "These Temple cup games are beyond the jurisdiction of the National league. They are conducted solely for the interest of the players and by the players. There are no rules or restrictions governing the players while these games are being played. While I do not think it is hardly possible that the least act of ill will or suggestion of crookedness would creep into these contests, the fact remains that the public would criticize or question the Temple cup. He says more readily than they do championship games. If, for example, the Baltimore won by a large score and on the next day the Cleveland turned the tables, you would hear it whispered about that the Temple cup was a scheme to make money for the players and that the money, not the glory, was what the contestants were after. And again, the Temple contests have inspired many exhibitions of rowdiness."—Exchange.

Sporting Notes.

McCloskey is umpiring in the Virginia league.

The New York state fair for 1897 will be held during the last week in August.

The Brooklyn Polytechnic institute intends to place a strong varsity football team in the field this year.

Tabiti, until within a few years a distinctly cannibal island, has advanced to the point of patronizing bicycle races.

Manager Haden of the Baltimore baseball club is already looking forward to strengthening his club for next year.

Gus Zinkbach (McKee) shot of the world, has returned home from a trip through Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France.

Jimmy Connelley of Boston is spoken of as the man to go to the Sharkey-Corbett fight. Sharkey has already accepted him, and Al Connelley, who is one of Corbett's backers, thinks he will make a capable referee.

Martin Julian is reported to have said that in the event of Bob Fitzsimmons not meeting Jim Corbett or in case the Sharkey-Corbett mill does not take place, he will give \$1,000 to Sharkey for every round he stays with Fitzsimmons after the second round.

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